## PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Prospectors Flocking to the Gold Fields in the Uintah Mountains.

EICH VEINS OF EXTRAORDINARY WIDTH

A \$6,000 Gold Brick at the Mint Turns Out Only Copper and Zinc-An Albuquerque Bank Will Probably Be the Loser -Northwestern Notes,

This is the outfitting point for the new gold discoveries in the Uintah mountains, forty miles north of here, says a Vernal, Utah, correspondent of the Denver Times.

This point is 129 miles out from Price, on the Rio Grande Western, and 165 northwest of New Castle in the Grand Valley, There is a daily mail from here to Price also a telephone line to Fort Duchesne, which gives practical telegraphic communica tion with the outer world.

There are from 300 to 500 prospectors at the new camps and in the hills surrounding. Two town sites are being surveyed, and people are coming in rapidly, especially from the west. The writer has examined many samples of ore from the new diggings, but It is of a character, generally, that cannot be estimated as to value without assay. The writer has been shown two samples of cinnabar that, under a powerful glass, shows much fine gold. It is said to run \$1,610 in gold, and there is no reason to doubt it. though from the small quantities shown it is suspected that this class of ore is not plenti-

The other specimens of ore showed small quantities of galena and gray copper, but the glass does not reveal any such thing

Assay certificates are plentiful, showing gold values from \$2 to \$1,200 per ton, and the veins are said to be from seventeen to seventy feet in width.

The excitement here is genuine. One man here refused \$30,000 for a quarter interest in five claims, and the Hatch, Warner, Whitmore company are offering \$159,000 for nine sixteenths of their block of claims. The are apparently posted as to what they have but some friends ought to remind them that \$150,000 is an awful lot of money.

The last named company is building roads to their mines and shipping in forge, tools, tents, wheelbarrows, etc., as if to make use of the remainder of the summer. SHAM GOLD BRICK.

Gold brick swindles have been frequent but never until the present time has the swindle been undetected until the mint officials had the worthless compound in the melting pot.

Last week the Colorado National bank received from the First National bank of Albuquerque an express package presumably containing a gold retort valued at \$6,000. It was turned over to the mint, and al-though there were suspicious circumstances noted, says the Denver Times-Sun, it was not until the metal was melted and ready to be poured into the molds that the truth on the officials. It was found that the only metals in the retort were zinc and copper, and that its value was about 9 cents

The Colorado National bank was notified, and in its turn notified its correspondents, but no explanations have been received from them. Some doubt as to a swindle having been perpetrated is expressed, and it is as "gold" over to the Albuquerque bank were themselves of the opinion that they had made a find. Many stories have been circulated of fabulous finds in the neighbor hood of old Pueblo churches, and it is supposed that some one exploring the ruins of one of these churches discovered a mass of bell metal, which he took to the Albuquerque bank as gold and had it forwarded to the mint in Denver. Said J. C. Heinz, assistant cashier of the

bank: "There has been ample time for us to have heard from the bank at Albuquerque, and, as we do not hear, we think that it has suffered no loss. We know nothing of where the stuff came from to the We have it, and are ready to return it if the Albuquerque parties so resembles gold in appearance, but the minofficials could find nothing in it. The ex-press charges were prepaid, so we are out

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANO. Word has been received here that a vol

cano in a northern spur of the Harqua Hala range of mountains is slowly awakening from its slumbers, says a Prescott (Ariz.) special to the Denver News. Three distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt in that vicinity and great clouds of smoke are ris ing from the mountain.

The first news of the cruption was brought by Captain Jones, an old prospector, who arrived in Wickenburg a few days since bringing a report of the disturbance. On the day before, while coming in from the west, he noticed the apex of one of the moun-tain peaks crowned with smoke. It was white and dense and seemed to him to cover an area of more than 250 feet square. The rose steadily and straight. He observed it for three hours, until it was hidden by mountains. His attention was at tracted to the immense volume of it, and his wonder was increased by his knowledge that these mountains are perfectly bare of tim-ber. He also heard deep rumbling sounds but did not notice any trembling of the earth.

The theory of the volcano did not occur

to him, though there was no other reasonable way of accounting for the smoke, until he reached Wickenburg. His nearest point to the mountains was about twenty-five miles. On telling his story several men remembered that there was an extinct volcano in that vicinity, which showed evidence of comparative recent action. This theory of the smoke and rumbling was confirmed the next day by a party of travelers who had just come in by the Ehrenburg road, which lies much nearer the mountain. In speaking of it said they had heard low, heavy rumbling pro-ceeding from the direction of the moutain and had distinctly heard several shocks of and had distinctly heart earthquake. At night a rosy light was dif-fused from the mountain and by day a col-linear of dayse smoke ascended. There are umn of dense smoke ascended. There are no settlements in the near vicinity, but many

cattle range thereabouts.

In the immediate locality of the supposed volcano there is said to be numerous evidences of volcanic action. In fact, everything may be said to owe its appearance to this force. Miles and miles of country are covered with lava, and three distinct craters have been discovered. Eminent geologists claim that some of these have been extinct less than 300 years. It is a tradition among the Indians who have lived in the vicinity for centuries that five volcances were once active in the range of mountains. A party will soon start to make further observations.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE MINING. The Durango Herald gives a lengthy description of a gold-saving process evolved by Mr. Henry Trachsler, chemist and geo-logist, which threatens to revolutionize the ore-treatment business. After experimenting for a year on La Platte ores he an-nounces that he has found a process which supercedes every one that has been in the market up to now. It is entirely new and much cheaper than cyanide. In fact, he places his highest figure at \$1 per ton, about the cost of stamping, and says the gold extraction occurs in one hour. The process is purely chemical and acts on pulverized Tellurium ores can be treated by this new invention without roasting.
yield is stated at 95 to 100 per cent of assay value. The inventor, who made his experiments in New York, will soon visit the La Platte district and give his new dispractical test.

LA PLATA MOUNTAIN MINES.

The present and future outlook for all classes of mining is equal, if not superior, to that of any other portion of the state. The mines of gold, silver and copper, principally gold, on the Mancoo side of the La Plata mountains in Montezuma county, are being rapidly developed and are increasing

in quantity and quality as progress is made.

A thurough investigation of the La Plata mountain mines, made a short time since by Major E. G. Cooper, says the Denver Times-Sun, gave the following result: From twenty-two mining properties examined from twenty-two different localities, an average of \$26.90 perton was obtained, the greatest value being in gold. These were obtained by

dred pounds from each mine. The highest values were from the Durango Girl, \$181.96 per ton; Bulldozer, \$47.89 per ton; the Com-stock, \$46.72; the rest of the mines examined ran all the way from \$6.75 to \$36.29 per ton mostly gold in value. None of these sample were picked except one, and there are not thousands of tons of this class of ores lying on the dumps of these mines, waiting for the introduction of some system by which these ores can be treated at or in near proximity to the mines, whereby a high pe cent of their value may be recovered at a low cost of reduction. Had it not been for the past and present unsettled condition of the would now be several reduction works i full blast, and the output of precious metals from Montezuma and La Plata counties this year would have been as a thousand is to

AMONG PREHISTORIC RUINS.

L. J. Court, an old-time prospector, has just arrived in Prescott from a three months sojourn in one of the most interesting and least known portions of the territory, says a special to the Denver News. The wonder land from which he has returned is the coun try lying between the Mazatlin and Verde ranges of mountains. He reports good in-dications of mineral all over that section and an abundance of onyx and marble, also com-bination blanket strata of turquoise, a ver nice looking specimen of which he brough

Court thinks that section contains nore Aztec ruins than any other portion of America, evidences of human habitation beng found from the highest peaks to the low est valleys. In one place he found a road or street three miles in length, perfectly smooth and straight and slaty feet in width. On either side of the street the entire distance are ruins. The road was evidently uilt prior to some mighty earthquake, as abruptly at the brink of a yawning

He dug up and found lying about a great number of skeletons, which were in a fair state of preservation, the heads of all being -very large over the eyes and receding and almost flat towards the back of th head; Jaws well developed, but front upper and lower teeth small and sharp. The ruins show the people to have been workers in stone, some fragments of work in turquoise

eing found here and there.

Every available foot of land had once
een cultivated, as many of the gardens laid out do not exceed thirty feet square in di-mensions. Unmistakable ruins of stock corrils are found at intervals. The region, although little has heretofore been known about it except by cattlemen, is a very acess lble one and will no doubt becon Interesting resort for travelers. Water for irrigation had once been stored in reser oirs, evidences of which are still easily dis

BAD LANDS FOSSILS. Prof. J. B. Hatcher and his party o

students from Princeton college, who have just completed a tour through the bad lands of this state in search of fossils and petrifactions, have met with very good success says a Chamberlain special to the St. Pau Pioneer Press. The party has been in the bad lands between the Cheyenne and White rivers since March 1. Since completing their task in the bad lands the students Since completing have started on an overland trip to Yellow stone park. The collection of fossils gathered Prof. Hatcher has been shipped from rmosa to Princeton. It weighs 9,000 Hermosa to Princeton. It weighs 9,000 pounds, and consists of rare specimens of extinct animals. The choicest and most valuable specimen is the Elotherium, o extinct pig. The specimen was found pro truding from a bank of one of the deep hollows in the bad lands. This is the only skeleton ever found of this character in that district, and was perfect, no bones b ing missing. The carcass is larger than the living rhinoceros. Another succimen was the Titanotherium, or extinct rhinoceros, which was twice as large as the living rhinoceros. The professor also found severa specimens of the rhinoceros family, and the Metamynodor, a relative of the rhinoceros A fine specimen of the Poebrotherium, s species of the camel, is among the collection This animal was very much smaller than the modern camel. Then there are skeletons of numerous small animals. He found a few fish skeletons, the only ones ever found in those beds. Last year's expedition from Princeton succeeded in obtaining th only crocodile ever found in the bad lands On the trip this year a good specimen of the Amphisbaenoid lizard was unearthed, th only specimen of this reptile, so far as known, ever found in the world. This has no limbs at all and was a very low order of lizard. Prof. Hatcher believes that Prince has the most representative co lection of fossils in America.

NEBRASKA. A prairie fire has been raging near Meadov

A large acreage of tomatoes is being raise near Tecumseh for the use of the canning factory at that place.

Pine Ridge Indians are visiting nearby Nebraska towns and buying everything from ice cream to wearing apparel. A new house belonging to a German name

Mr. Welch was burned down at Meadow Grove. It was worth about \$900. D. P. Wilcox has retired from the manage

ment of the Aurora Republican and has been succeeded by L. W. Hastings, the owner. A conference for bible and missionary conducted by Augustus Nash Omaha, has been in session at Ashland.

A fire, which came near to burning down the residence of George Keeler at Ceda Bluffs, was started by mice gnawing matches Alexander Bates, arrested at Valparaiso for burglary and an attempt to commit crimina assault, was bound over to the district court, and, failing to give bond, was sent to jail.

At Ponca a boy dropped a cow bell from the roof of the house of Dr. Devore. The bell struck the head of the doctor's 2-year-old boy, cutting a deep gash four inches long. B. N. Adams, a Norfolk street car driver

was stricken with sunstroke while at his work, from the effects of which he could not see, and all he knew was that he was in ensely cold. Paul Jensen of McPherson county found coyote, and a large one, too, making a mea

and dragged the brute to the nearest pone and drowned him there. Hearing the firing of guns, the 10-year-old son of Editor Backus of the Dubois Iten ran about half a mile out of town and be

off one of his finest calves, and he "roped"

coming overheated soon after died. The guns were being fired to bring rain. Editor Booze of the Gretna Reporter has disposed of his paper to W. S. Baker. Booze newspapers never ought to go together Mr. B. is off to California to invest his money

in some rich mining property. Ed Bley, assistant cashler of the First National bank of Madison, was running to catch a ball in the air when he ran into the sickle bar of a mower that was standing o

the ground. One of the sickle guards pierced his arm and another his leg. J. W. LaRue, living three miles west of Steele City, lest two valuable mares, and on

of the fact that he killed nine rattlesnakes, one water snake and one garter snake near to where the mares died he thinks the mares died from snake bites. Scene, Roca, Neb.; date, July, 1894. Tragedy in three acts: Jones had a dog The dog contracted a habit of biting neigh bors. One of said neighbors shot the dos inconvenience the family of the boy who had thus taken the life of his beloved canine

with a gun and Jones was mad, Act 2 Jones devised a scheme of vengeance. To he put into the well from which they ob-tained their water, first, pieces of the curb and secondly, the dead dog which had caused all the trouble. Neighboring property owners protested. The town council ordered the dog removed, and a few days later Jones took oath that the dog was no longer contaminat ing the water of the well. Act 3: A few days later the same carcase of the same was found in another well. Jones was fined cost Jones \$26.85 to bury his dog.

Waco has a miserly mortal, says the World of that place, who, besides crossing his bees with lightning bugs so they can see to work nights, denies himself the privilege of knowing the exact time through the accurate chanism of a clock or watch. Instead of these he has a device patterned after the telephone. It consists of two tin cans needed by a string and is at least novel. can on one end of the string is placed close to his pillow, and the one on the other end located right close the hen roost. This latter can is partly filled with corn, and when the chickens wake up in the morning they begin picking at the corn in the can and the rattle of their bills against the tin is thus conveyed to the miser, and he crawls out of bed. His heighbors have requested him to

actual mill run tests of not less than a hun- die, both orally and in writing, but he refuses to until the days grow shorter so won't lose so much daylight.

THE DAKOTAS. Considerable damage has been done the wheat crop in all parts of North Dakota. The Stoux Falls Driving Park association finds itself in debt \$2,936 as a result of be ing unable to get a good attendance at the

race meetings.

Chamberlain has been placed in position and is now ready for traffic. It was washed out by high water early in the spring In many parts of Dakota the severe drouth has been broken by heavy rains, two inches of rainfall being reported around Vermillion,

The pontoon bridge across the Missouri a

D., and other sections having a thorough renching. The most successful teachers' institute ever held in that part of the state is now in progress at Armour. Ninety-four teachers are in attendance and it is the intention to

have a four weeks' session. The rain makers employed by Yankton county began work the other day and a steady shower afterwards prevailed, notwith standing the government predicted dry wenther for this locality.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company has begun work Belle Fourche to the Hay Creek coal fields, about twenty miles distant. Chief Engineer Berry is in the field with a large corps of as-The work of grading the new lin will begin in about a week.

The new monument at the Soldiers' hom at Hot Springs was erected in honor of Gen ral Logan. The monument is cut from the andstone quarry there, and represents the eneral in full uniform. This monument s erected by the Monumental association of home of South Dakota, and 1 its intention to erect other monument

The water works company permanently the water works company permanency shut down its plant at Vermillion owing to the inability of the city council and company to agree as to the proper compensation. This will cause much inconvenience to consumers, who depend entirely upon the sup-ply derived from the plant. The few wells and disterns in town are mostly dry owing lack of rain and actual hardship will result from the shutting down of the works.

Points of law involved in the case of the North American Loan and Trust company against the Colonial and United States Mortgage company of Hull, England, are being argued in Redfield before Hon. Thomas Ster ling, referee. The suit was brought by the North American company to recover \$40,000 claimed to be due for fees and com arned while managing for several years the susiness of the Colonial in this and other The case has been pending for tates.

The rich strike of refractory ore in Yellov Creek gulch, one and a half miles from Lead reated excitement similar to that of th early days. All the ground in the neighbor ood has been setaked off and the owner consider they have a fortune in sight. There assays all the way from \$100 to \$140 Th on in gold, with about twelve ounces in sil Development work has already menced on several of the claims with good results, and should the ore prove lasting i will create considerable of a boom for Hills, especially Lead. The ground is all

wned by Lead people. South Dakota crops in general are not over half as good as they should be. One is led o believe that the farmer is more or less to blame for bad crops. An interview with several farmers who claim their crops are all right while others' fields are sadly damaged, reveals the fact that the manner of sowing grain is of importance. The former sow their grain deep and change the land from wheat to corn ground from year to the latter simply harrow their year, while grain in and the winds dry the ground up and spoil the crop. Reports from over the state indicate that fully half a crop will be harvested and in some localities a full crop.

COLORADO. The Holden chlorination plant at Cripple Creek is now handling thirty tons per day. The C. O. D., one of Cripple Creek's prolucers, is shipping ore north from \$130 to \$175 per ton.

Fish Commissioner Callicotte recently placed 10,000 fish in Castle creek and Roar Eagle county is threatened with a war be

tween cattlemen and sheepmen. The cattle-men will not allow the sheep to remain on the range. It is said that Cripple Creek dividends, to be paid this month, will aggregate \$117,500. Mines owned by individuals are not included

In Navajo basin, near Telluride, a group of new gold claims have recently been discovered. The tests show from \$19 to \$160 per ton gold.

The Florence and Cripple Creek railroad is now handling merchandise into Cripple Creek at the rate of sixteen to twenty caroads per day.

The Thundershott company has made rich strike in the Mauch Chunk mine, near Georgetown. A test was made with returns of 750 ounces silver and 25 per cent lead. A cyanide mill is in operation on Junction creek, in the La Plata gold district. It is

eredited with successfully handling the grade gold ores, even those of the rebellious class. During the month of June the Maid of Erin, Leadville, shipped 1,875 tons of lead

carbonates, 520 tons of sulphides and 218 tons The output will be restricted of iron ore. intil prices advance. The free milling gold ores of the Frisco The free milling gold ores of the Frisco district, on Ten Mile creek, are receiving attention. Tunnels are being driven on several of the veins, and all disclose good gold ores. The mines are within easy reach

of the South Park railroads. The North Star mine, in the Silverton mining district, has not shut down for a day in eleven years, during which time it has shipped 25,000 tons of ore and 5,000 tons of concentrates, which produced 2,000,000 ounces of silver, 10,000 ounces of gold and 8,000 tons

The average value of the ore is \$65 per ton. George Comstock of La Jara, who left or June 25 to go to Cochit, on his trip became crazy and got out of the conveyance and started home on foot. He became worse and lost his way and on July 4 found himself in Prescott, Ariz. When he left home he had \$200 in money and a gold watch, all of

which is missing. Comstock is now on his way home. Work on the Bear Creek road is being oushed more rapidly than was expected From Morrison the road is completed above the old toll gate. There is also a large force working from the Luther ranch down; they expect to meet at the Phelps place and the road will probably be ready for travel some time next week. The Evergreen sum mer resorts depend upon this road and it completion will make a great difference i

The coal drilling outfit drilling west of Louisville struck a second vein of nice coal sixty feet below the first one, making two workable veins of coal on their property. The first one, at a depth of 160 feet, is six feet, and the second, six and a half feet in thickness. This prospecting, with the find at the Acme and Caledonia mines, thoroughly demonstrates the fact that the vein of coal now being worked in this vicinity is only the top vein, the lower being of a harde and clearer quality.

WYOMING .-

A prospector has found a fine gold mine in the Medicine Bow range of mountains. Three thousand Texas cattle were branded at Uva and will be trailed to the north and to North Dakota. Brook trout bring 30 cents a pound in

A fish pond at these prices Rawlings. ought to be a paying investment. A new horticultural hall will be built a Collins in connection with the agricul tural college there. The cost will be \$11.

The placers in and around Laranie said to be turning out finely this year. The men working them are receiving good re-An emigrant wagon, while trying to ford

the Big Horn river, was turned over and one horse drowned and part of the wagon lost. The man, by a great effort, saved his wife and child. Parmers at Wheatland will raise great rops this year. It is said that nowhere the west will such a crop of potatoes

be reported as will result from their cultivation in Laramie county. The Yellowstone Park Land and Improvement association will at once begin work on the Omaha canal, which will take water from the Big Horn river. It will be thirty

Ranchmen in the Big Horn basin stat that several distinct earthquake shocks were felt in that section a few days ago. Glass in the windows was broken and other slight damage done. The shocks were accompanied by low rumbling sounds.

The Silver Crown miners at work on the Fairview property predict that they will be down 200 feet more in seven weeks, says the Cheyenne Sun. The shaft is already 150 feet deep, making the depth at that time 350 feet. It is expected that the ore at that depth will be of sufficient value t pay expenses for the remainder of the work. There is one thing about Silver Crown, and hat is that work can be continued all win-

The track of the B. & M. Is now forty-fou miles west of Sheridan, a little beyond Pass creek, which is on the Indian reservation. Rauchester, close to Tongue river, is now th nearest point and will be the distributing point for the present town of Dayton. Catt n the vicinity of the work are looking fine and beef round-ups are starting out to ready to ship as soon as the track will be ready. By the 1st of September or thereready. abouts the road is expected to be open t Billings, Mont. OREGON.

Roseburg has been shipping in sugar by

A wagon road from Salem to Scio, to b built by subscription, is being talked of. Orville Hall, a Joseph boy, has a couple of pet fawns he captured the other day while

A Medford man has started to San Franisco with a band of horses he proposes drive the entire distance.

A duck was hatched out at Junction las week, having two bills where its eyes should be and one eye between thom. The flow of water at the Harney county

artesian well is about a barrel per minute, and the projectors are still sinking. Salem society is somewhat pained to not that Judge Hewitt, the new incumbent of the ircuit bench, wears no tie with his stand ng collar.

Mrs. Sarah Detomas, the old lady who died n her 100th year in Astoria, was the mothe f twenty-six children, only two of whom are low living. The Wasco warehouse, at The Dalles

though filled to overflowing expects to receive from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of woo et this season. The Heppner Gazette says that Morrov county enjoys the distinction of having a lady stage driver, perhaps the only one in

he United States At Gervais Sunday the wife of Jim Hong are birth to a son. Mrs. Hong is a white oman and is married to a Chinaman. This gave birth to a son. the fourth child.

Men are at work on the Union Pacific road west of Bonneville as thick as flies. The company wil undoubtedly build the oad as soon as money and men can do it, Several carloads of California fruit and egetables which were caught in the block de at Ashland, while in transit, were sold by the railroad company at any price they ould get.

Agent Matthews of the Klamath reservation is sending men and material to Yainax to begin construction upon a substantial bridge the department has authorized across Sprague river at the subagency.

The latest and best find in the mining dis trict east is said to be that of Thomas Heady and Ed Hanahan. It is situated near the Mabel mine. Prospects of \$7 to the pan have been obtained and the richest of the ore shows much free gold. The county court of Linn county is taking

effective steps toward the extermination of the Canada thistle. A commissioner has been appointed for each district with power to employ whatever means are necessary for the destruction of this annoying weed. The total acreage of full-bearing hops in the Independence vicinity is 784 acres, and

the amount of spring planting is 240 acres making a grand total of 1,124 acres. Las were marketed from this acreage over 560,000 pounds of hops, which brough revenue of more than \$100,000. Mart Williams of Monroe precinct, Benton

is gathering up 1,000 head of sheep be driven overland to Portland for J. I Castle. It has been demonstrated to be much cheaper to drive mutton sheep to the Portland market than to ship them by rail The average price paid for mutton sheep is \$1.25 per head.

In view of the fact that there will be a and a prospect for very low prices, there is a movement among the growers to reduce the price of picking to 25 cents for the line-bushel boxes, the Eugene Guard says Unless the cost to the grower is reduced nany yards will not be picked.

An interesting study is that in connection with the wheat aphis and its enemy, a long slim, small worm that reaches out and sweep the neighboring fields. A gentleman tells the Albany Democrat of a peculiar experi-ence. He placed one of the worms on a stalk of wheat with eight aphises. In ter minutes the worm had destroyed all of them gradually wending its way among the ker-nels of the wheat and taking nothing but the cultus aphis. WASHINGTON.

Prospectors are pouring into the mining districts of Clarke and Skamania counties. Walla Walla is figuring on saving about \$3,000 a year by salary reductions recently The Edmonds Lyre announces that ma

chinery has been purchased and preliminaries adjusted for establishing the Johnson from works at that place. Something over 200 shingle mills and fifty small sawmills in the state are idle on ac-count of the railroad strike. The loss in

orders, wages, etc., to the state is estimated at \$300,000. The purchasers of the Abercorn rails offer a donate enough to finish the spur of the Northern Pacific into Aberdeen, and one of them, W. P. Book, offers to board 100 men for a month while the work is in progress.

Dr. Pearsons, a Chicago philanthropist, impressed with the idea that Whitman college should be Dr. Whitman's monument, offered a donation of \$50,000, provided \$150,000 additional be raised by December, 1895. Horse Heaven this year promises the big gest yield of grain in her history. Kelse Bros. are now negotiating for 30,000 grain

sacks for their own private use, anticipating 60,000 bushels of wheat, barley and oats. The haying season has commenced in the Colville valley, and the yield of timothy promises to be the largest for years. The wheat crop looks good and a big yield i promised. The fruit crop is also excellent Two of John Sutter's cattle sampled a quantity of dynamite that the river drivers had left in Albert Pressentin's yard, opposite

the mouth of the Sauk, and in cons two carcasses are now for sale for fertilizing purposes. A long train of wagons, containing camping material and supplies, and accompanied by about fifty men, has passed through Uniontown en route to Elk City, where the mer

will assist in the construction of a new

wagon road. Gold dust is being brought from the Hoo doo, Gold Hill and other mining claims up the Palouse river into Palouse, \$3,000 worth of the yellow metal having been shipped institution in Palouse during the month of June.

A gentleman who took the trouble to measure the actual number of infles, by cars, stranded at Pasco, says that it hime are fifteen miles of cars on the sidetracks at that station, including engines, freight cars, cabooses and passenger cars.

The Monte Cristo Electric Light and Power company are at work on their water power at the head of Sauk river in Monte Cristo. It is estimated that inside of 1,000 feet they can obtain over 100-horse power throughout the year.

The tramway of the Pride of the Mountain mine at Monte Cristo is completed. Its largest tower is a single timber four feet in diameter and 102 feet high, weighing about twenty tons. This trainway will furnish means of transportation for the large output of the mine.

Mr. E. A. Houchen of Ilwaco, deputy fish commissioner, is making arrangements to hatch out a lot of young salmon the coming year. He has made an offer to P. J. Mc Gowan, the well known cannery man, t out 2,000,000 young fish for \$1,000, Mr McGowan to furnish the eggs. young fish are to be hatched and put into North river, a stream running into Sheal-water bay. Mr. Houchen backs his offer with a valuable guarantee. Mr. Houchen hatched ont a lot of silverside salmon last

feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep and fifty-five miles long, and cost \$200,000. It will start ten miles forth of Terrey.

| Four feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep and fifty-five miles long, and cost \$200,000. It quite successful, securing \$6,000 young fish from 7,000 young eggs.

Upward of \$18,000 worth of the stock of the Colton Mercantile company at Pullman was sold last week by Receiver Ben Burgunder to Spokane parties. The transfer is to take place at once. The figure was 40 per cent on the dollar. A dividend will be declared shortly.

An attempt is being made by the commisioners of Pierce county to have a wagon road built into the Pacific forestry reserve. Congressman Doolittle has been telegraphed to saist in securing a \$15,000 federal appro priation for the purpose. The government money is to be used only upon the work inside the government reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS. Owing to the railroad troubles the price of eats and wheat in Helena has gone up to

\$1.30 a hundred, wholesale, The Albemarle mine, Cochiti district, reorts a thirty-five foot vein of ore, some of

which assays \$400 to the ton. Notwithstanding a delay of twenty-three days on the road, four cars of California fruit sold in Chicago for \$2,880.

The army-worm, which was reported in the cattern part of Montana recently, is said to have moved as far west as Helena. Citizens of Gila Bend, Ari., are jubilan

ever the finding of plenty of water in a well seing bored by the Southern Pacific company About 100 men are employed at Fort Har rison excavating in the rock quarry. Tent have been put up and the men live on the

The Santa Fe line intends putting on a lin of refrigerator cars between Las Cruces and 'hicago for the benefit of the fruit growers of

New Mexico. To reach the San Juan placer gold fields, and the Johnson creek and Blue mountain mining regions, Dolores station on the Rio Grande Southern is the nearest.

On the San Juan river, in the southeastern part of Utah, placer mining is being op-erated extensively, and much gold is being extracted and shipped to various points for ale and refinement.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Haley Idaho, have the market to themselves this year, as no fruit can come from the outside by rail just now. Good prices ought, there-fore, to be had for all home-grown fruit. Contracts for the grading of the road bed

for the extension of the San Pete Valley railroad of Utah from Manti to the coal beds outheast of the city will be let at once and the work of construction is to commence. The railway extension from Eddy to Ros well is moving along satisfactorily. rails are in place to the second crossing of

Pecos, a short distance below Lake tillan. The bridge will be finished in McMillan. about two weeks. The recent discoveries of rich placer mine on Johnson and Recapture creeks, in eastern Utah, prove rich deposits of coarse shot gold, but these discoveries were made too late for much work this season, as there is lack of water except for three or four

months in the spring of the year. News is received that Engineer Mix and his corps of surveyors have located the Payette & Seven Devils railroad from Weiser City to a point fifty miles distant and moved on toward the Seven Devils. The promoters of this road seem to be confident of its operation near future and the people of Idaho are building up great hopes on its final mom-

A car load of gold quartz has been shipped to Kansas City from the banks of the Min-nesota river near Delhi, Minn., to be crushed and converted into bullion. Geologist Ed-lund of Minneapolis has a force of men at work getting out gold quartz. He is highly pleased with the outlook, as there are any quantity of quartz along the river. More men will be put to work at once.

The summer institute and conference in the interest of Indian education which was authorized to be held at Helena, Mont., from July 31 to August 1, will be held instead at the Indian school at Fort Shaw, Mont., at the same time. The change is due to the superior accommodations for visitors at the Fort Shaw school. The succeeding and last conference will be held at St. Paul, August

Reliable information reached here, says the Eureka, Nev., Sentinel, during the week that Charley Bourn had made a valuable strike at South Bald mountain in a claim be longing to Tom Rockhill of White Pine. The ledge is three feet thick and yields that runs from \$700 to \$1.700 per ton in silver. The find is about eight miles from the Bald Mountain gold beit. The ledge has been known for two or three years, and Tim Fulton and Clay Simms have valuable locat

The hop industry is a new one in Idaho, but that it has already attained respectable proportions is attested by the fact that growers cannot secure sufficient pickers to harvest their crop. There is no longer any doubt that the western valleys of this state are especially adapted to the production of this most important crop. The future of th business would have been assured had no congress determined to cut down the hop Owing to the cost of labor, particularly for picking, this reduction may prove a very serious drawback, but its effect can be determined only after a practical trial.

There is much curiosity prevalent in Ari zona, says the Phoenix Gazette, as to the result of the Southern Pacific company borresult of the Southern Tachne company ing for water at Gila Bend. The company began boring early in May and is still hammering away night and day on the scheme The company is desirous of securing a suffi-cient flow of water to supply the railroad and also the town. Quicksand was encoun-tered to a depth of 476 feet; at this depth the friction became so great that the 10-inch casing had to be abandoned and 8-inch sub-Red clay was encountered, ther stituted. clover seed sand. At a depth of 808 feet a terrific rush of water came into the well and ttained a depth of 688 feet, or within 140 feet of the surface. The well is now down about 1,000 feet and boring in red clay. When hard pan is reached work will be stopped and the water utilized for town and railroad purposes.

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Fine sandy bottom at Courtland. His Last Chance. Indianapolis Journal: "Did that fellow who

was hanged die in the hope of a better life, like the most of them?" "I am not right sure about that," turned the minister. "He made his breakfast entirely off ice cream. He seemed to have some doubt that there would be any

of it where he was going. Refreshing, exhilirating, a bath at Courtland beach.

Life in Athens. "Well, what are you thinking about

now?" inquired Xantippe sharply. Socrates looked up. It was evident that he had been kicking himself, mentally. "I was wishing," he said, with reckless disregard of the consequences, "that I had caught on to that Platonic-affection idea before I married you."

Pullman's Wealth the Fruit of Unscrupulous Sharp Practice.

REAL ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR

The Old Story of Invention by the Poor and Monopoly by the Rich-Details of the Skin Game Played Upon the Original Designer.

The Pullman Palace Car company, with assets amounting to \$40,000,000, has made that immense sum out of an invention the first patent to which was obtained by an humble carpenter of Chicago, who now sleeps in a lonely grave at Oak Woods, and whose widow is living in respectable poverty

in an humble cottage on the West side. It is the old, old story of invention by the poor and monopoly by the rich, says the Chicago Times. There is nothing in it that savors of downright fraud or wrongful dispossession, but all through the history of the genesis of the sleeping car there runs a thread of injustice, selfishness and connivance which even today marks the Pullman company with the brand of social and industrial outlawry.

In 1853 a poor but ingentous carpenter, Plymon B. Greene, came to Chicago. He was skillful in his trade and added to his income by doing stencil work, and being of an inventive turn of mind many useful devices grew from his hand and brain. In 1857 he completed a design for an adjustable erth to railway passenger cars, his invention being today the vital principle of the modern sleeping car. He showed his plans to a number of railway officials, but received no encouragement. At that time George M Pullman was a cabinetmaker and house raiser. Being an acquaintance and friend of Greene he was shown the plans. After studying them closely he pronounced them worthless, Greene, however, did not giv-up. He saved up a little money, and in the winter of 1857 went to Washington and s cured a patent on the first adjustable sleep ing-car berth. Returning to Chicago in the spring of 1858, Mr. Greene endeavored to place his invention with the railroad man agers, having no money to construct cars himself. One road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, did finally fit up a few cars with Greene berths, and they were pronounced a success.

PULLMAN FOLLOWS GREENE'S IDEA. In the meantime—some time in 1858— George M. Pullman, who had previously pronounced Greene' invention worthlesss, cured patents on a sleeping borth dealmost exactly similar to that of Mr. Greene. and in 1859 made a contract with the Chicago & Alton Railroad company to fit up two ole passenger cars on that road as sleeping coaches. In 1863 Pullman secured an old shed from the same railroad company and built the first sleeping coach. Greene had no money to fight Pullman's alleged infringe ment and was helpless. At this juncture : Cincinnati man named Woodruff approaches Greene with an offer to purchase his patent. Greene was informed that as he had n money to push his device or protect it from invasion he had better part with it. had already spent all his money and was penniless. Woodruff got the patent for \$500 penniless. Then Pullman appeared upon the scene. Whether by agreement and connivance or not a suit was begun by Woodruff against Pullman for infringement of patents, and Greene was made a party to the suit. He was compelled to make two trips to Cincin-nati to attend court. It has been claimed that the legal contest between Woodruff and Pullman was of the most friendly nature. At any rate Pullman won the sult and acquired the earlier Greene patent. It covered the device which is in use today in every Pullman car, and which has brought untold millions into the coffers of that great cor poration. It has made George M. Pullman one of the great capitalists of America.

Notwithstanding the purchase of Greene's patent by Woodruff and Pullman's subse-quent legal acquisition of the same by a patent by quent legal acquaints of the palace car magnate was evidently not yet satisfied with the validity of his title, for upon the expira tion of the Greene patent in 1871 Mr. Pullman felt the necessity of securing further evidence of relinquishment from Greene. Mr. Pullman undertook the task himself. He went to Greene and asked him to sign certain documents pertaining to the application for a renewal of the patent. Mr. Greene's signature was not necessary, he claimed, but he would like to have it as a matter of courtesy, and he was willing to pay \$125 to Mr. Greene for his trouble and time taken in signing the paper. GREENE SIGNS THE PAPER.

Mr. Greene attached his signature as a matter of friendship without inquiring into the specific details of the instrument. He never heard from Mr. Pullman again. Offi-cials of the Pullman company here, it is said, repeatedly declared that the Greene patent has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the company during

the last twenty years.

Mr. Greene became an invalid and wen into the photographing business in 1863. Fo several years he was an invalid. Two years ago he died, leaving a widow, who resides in an unpretentions cottage at 342 West Adams street. Her husband died leaving her not only penniless but heavily indebted for expenses incurred during his last illness She talked freely of the sleeping car invention the other day, though without a trace-o bitterness against those whom others allege deceived her husband and deprived him of the fruits of one of the most valuable of modern inventions. Her husband was poor and without friends. He was forced to part with his patent, and others gained wealth b its use. She believed that she was happier than George M. Pullman and did not wish to make any harsh statements.
"A short time before my husband died,"
Mrs. Greene said, "he dictated a complete

statement of the sleeping car patents and his transactions with Pullman and Woodruff. He was urged to do so by friends who claimed that he had been deceived into parting with his invention for a song. Th statement was a complete history of the case, of which I have only been able to give you an outline. Among those who urged my husband to leave this statement was his cousin, Mrs. J. C. Strong of Decorah, Ia., who was visiting us. She wrote several let-ters to George M. Pullman concerning the matter and urging him to assist Mr. Greene. I believe some of these letters were replied to. In one of these replies Mr. Pullman asked for the statement left by Mr. Greene This was after his death. Mrs. Strong en closed the dying statement of my poor hus-band in a letter to Mr. Pullman. That was two years ago and we have never heard from Mr. Pullman. He has my husband's statement, and I have forbidden my friends from making any further appeal in my behalf.

Mrs. Greene is in reduced circumstances. She receives assistance from the Photographers union, of which her husband was a Several members of the union, who have known the family for many years, corroborate the story in every detail.

Fine sandy bottom at Courtland.

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